

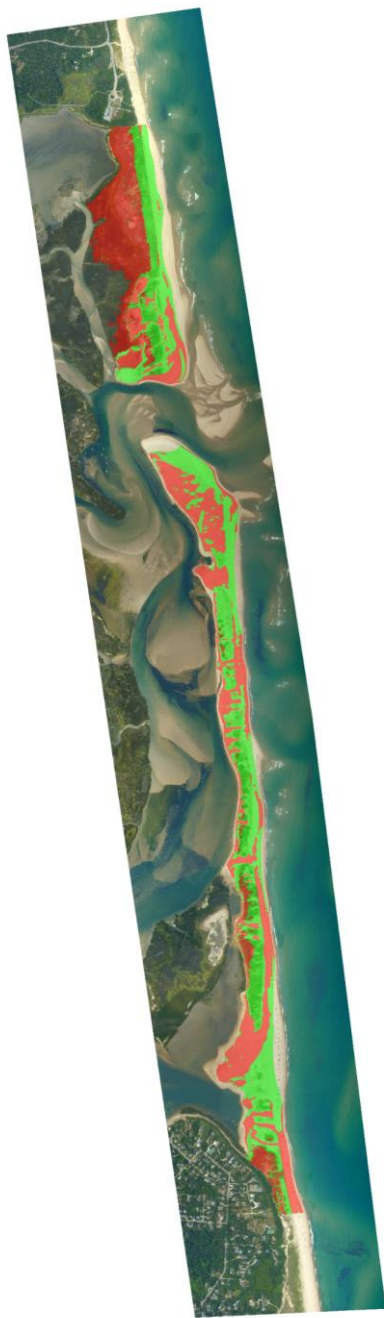
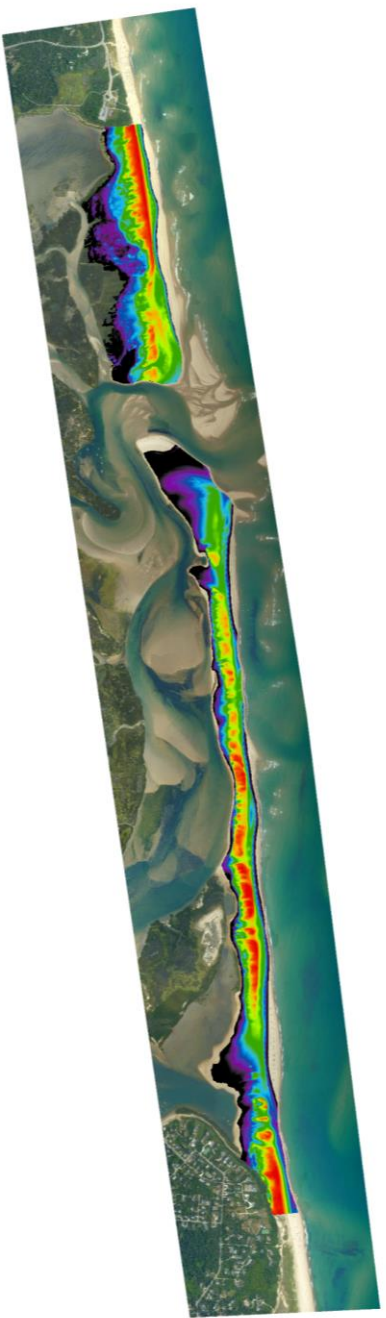
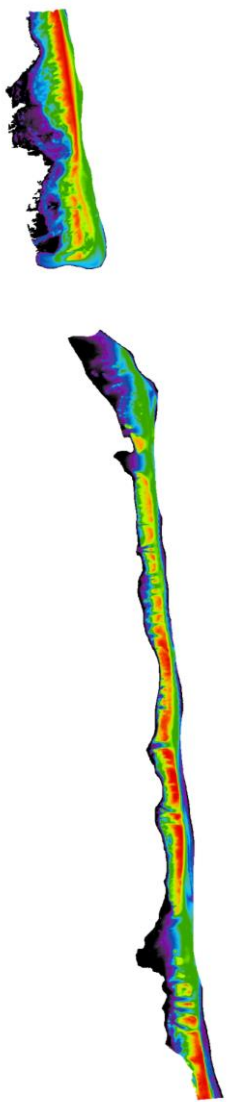
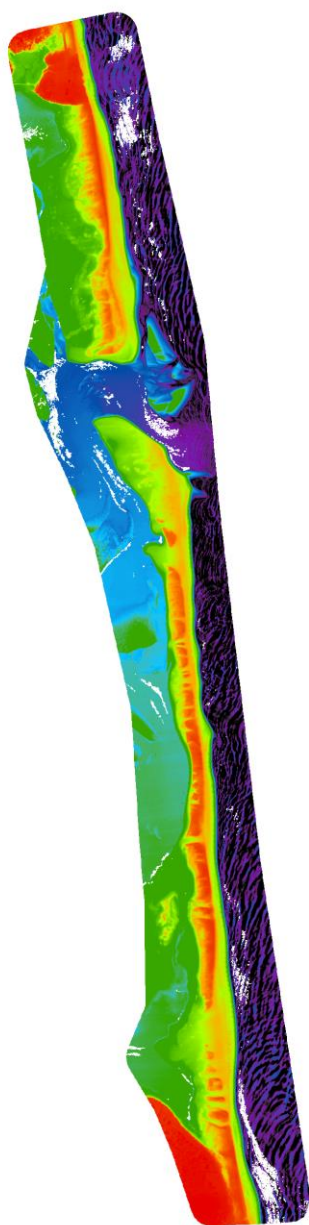
# **NAUSET BARRIER EVOLUTION AND ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT**

## **Phase 1: Barrier/Inlet Evolution**

- A) 3D Mapping of Barrier via Drone Surveys
- B) Short-term Barrier Evolution: Erosion, Overwash, Barrier and Inlet Migration

## **Phase 2: Ecosystem Assessment**

- A) Seafloor Habitat Study
- B) Finfish Study
- C) Future Barrier/Inlet Configurations 2020 – 2070
- D) Ecosystem Assessment Report**



## 2-Dimensional Analysis

- The Inlet migrated ~200 ft from 2018 – 2021
- The Northern Barrier got shorter, the Southern Barrier got longer.
- Documented areas of deposition and erosion





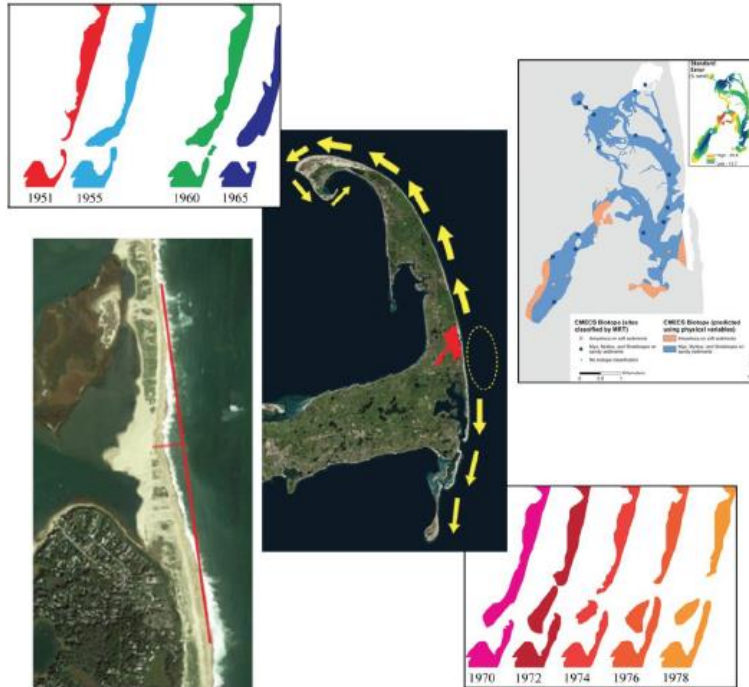


## Center for Coastal Studies Provincetown

Hiebert Marine Laboratory  
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tel (508) 487-3623 fax (508) 487-4695

### Potential Impacts to the Nauset Barrier from the Proposed Dredging and Disposal in Nauset Harbor

A Technical Report prepared for the Town of Eastham, Massachusetts



April 2019

Report prepared by the Coastal Processes and Ecosystems Laboratory  
at the Center for Coastal Studies  
Publication: 19-CL07



Figure 3. Shoreline change north of Nauset Heights. The red line is in the same geographic location for each photo. The shoreline has moved more than 400 ft landward in some places from 2015 through 2018, or  $>140$  ft/yr. The black line in 10/2018 photo shows area of greatest change. All photographs taken from Google Earth.



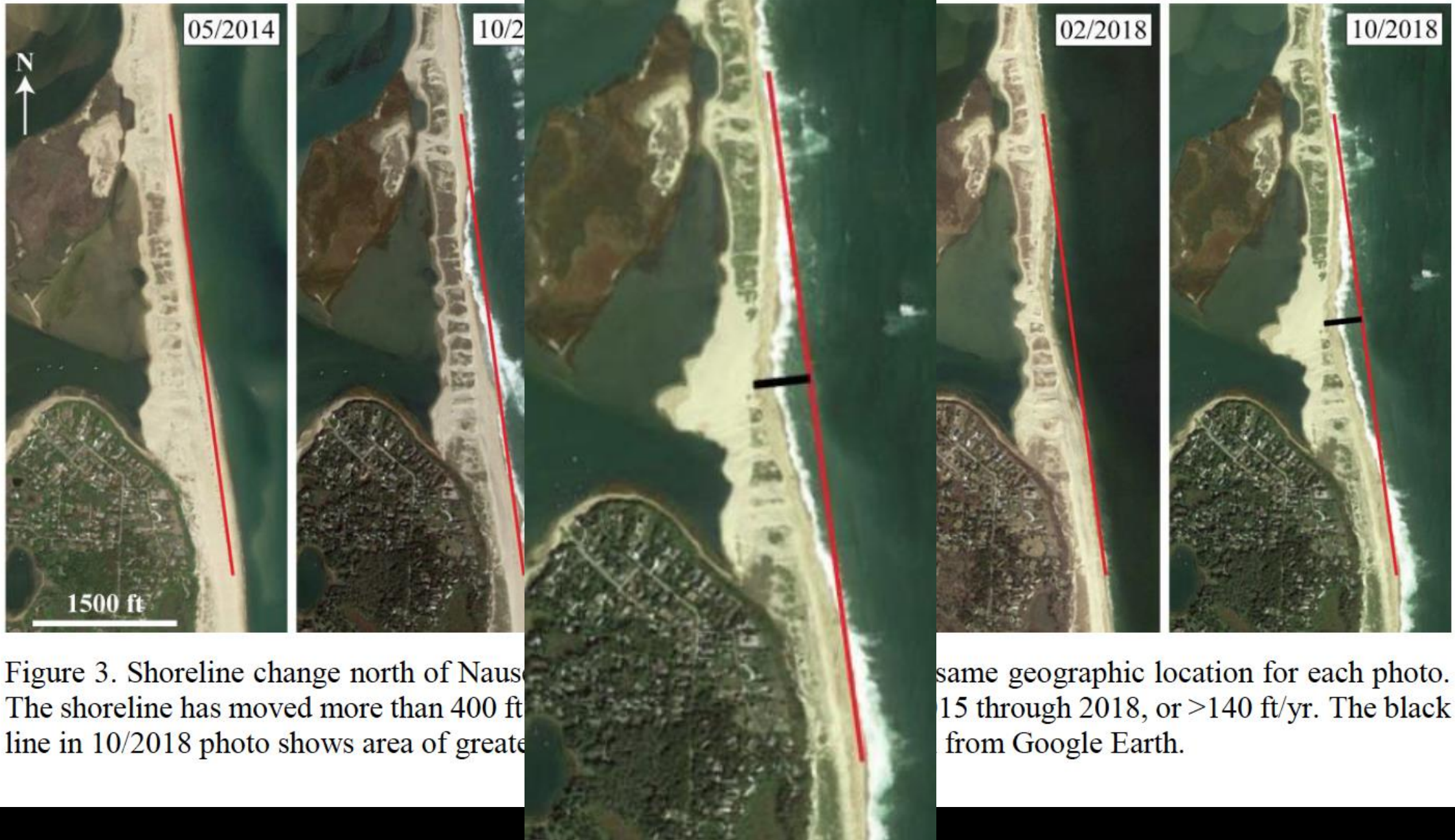


Figure 3. Shoreline change north of Naus. The shoreline has moved more than 400 ft line in 10/2018 photo shows area of greater

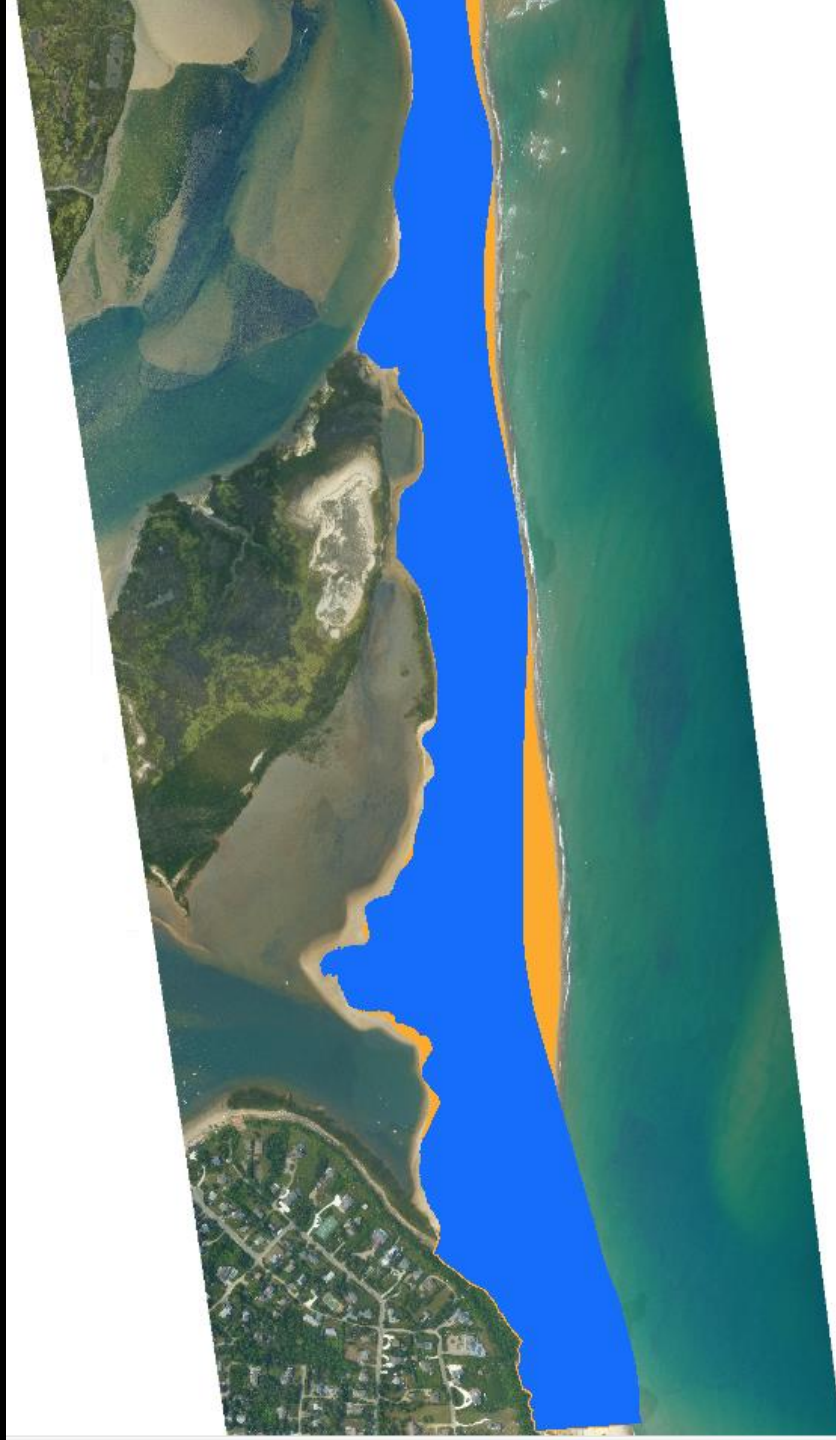
same geographic location for each photo. 15 through 2018, or >140 ft/yr. The black line from Google Earth.





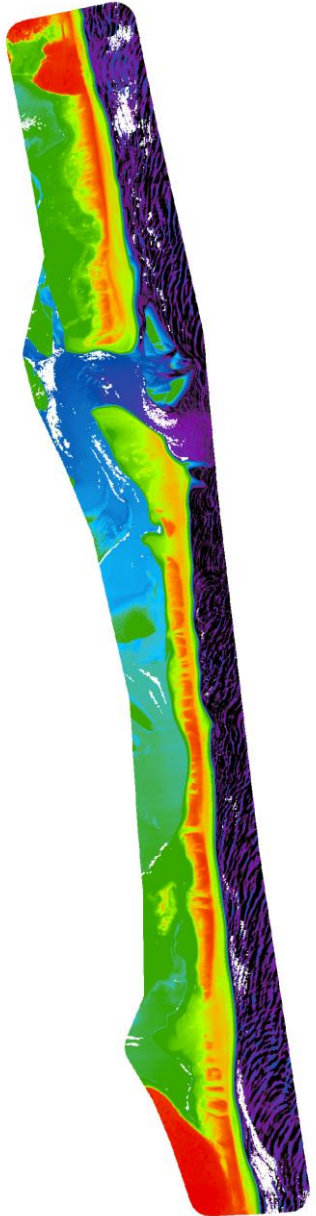
2018

2021

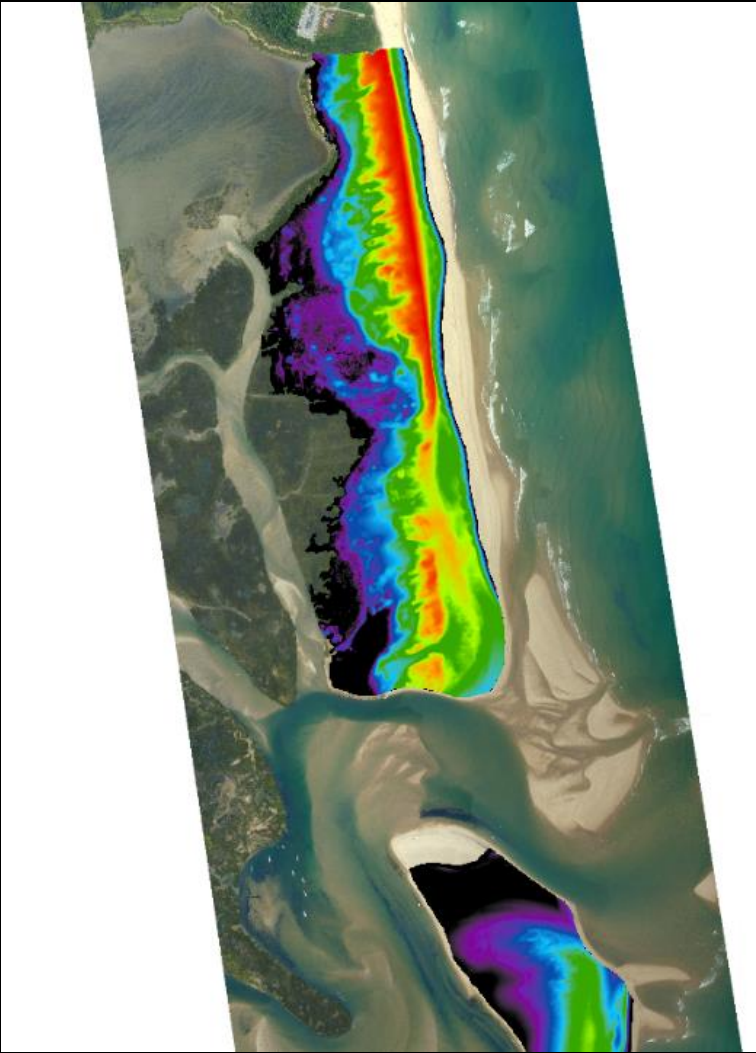
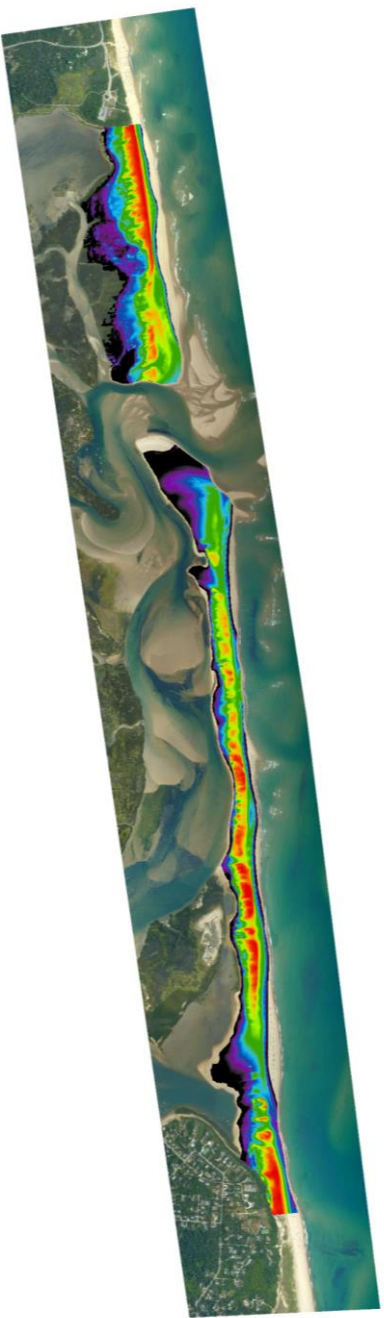




# 3-Dimensional Analysis



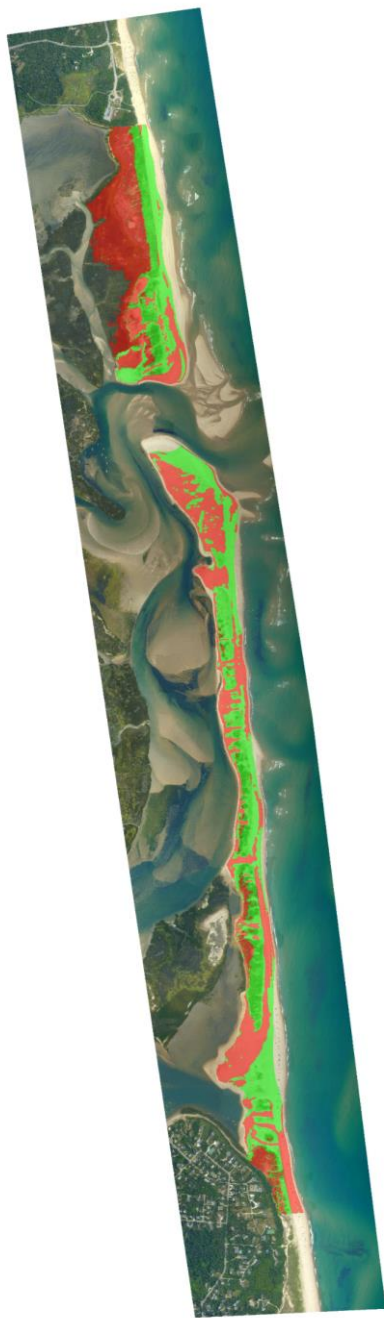
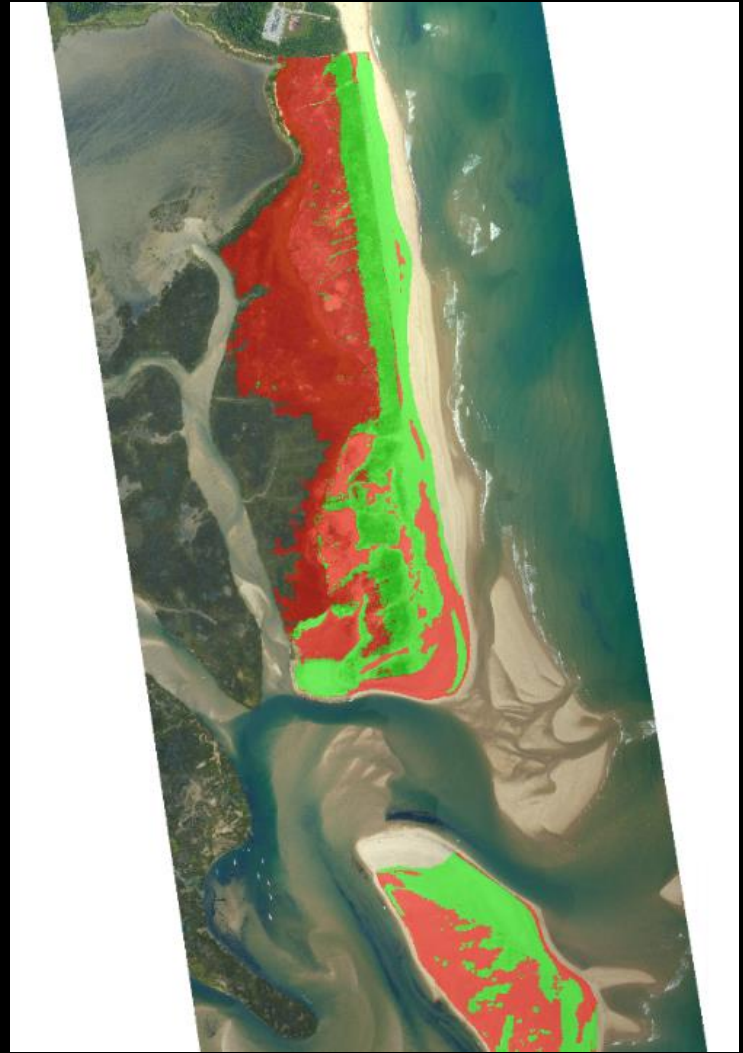
- Barrier volume overall stayed the same: Gained about 5%
- The Northern Barrier lost ~5% of its volume
- The Southern Barrier gained about 10% of its volume



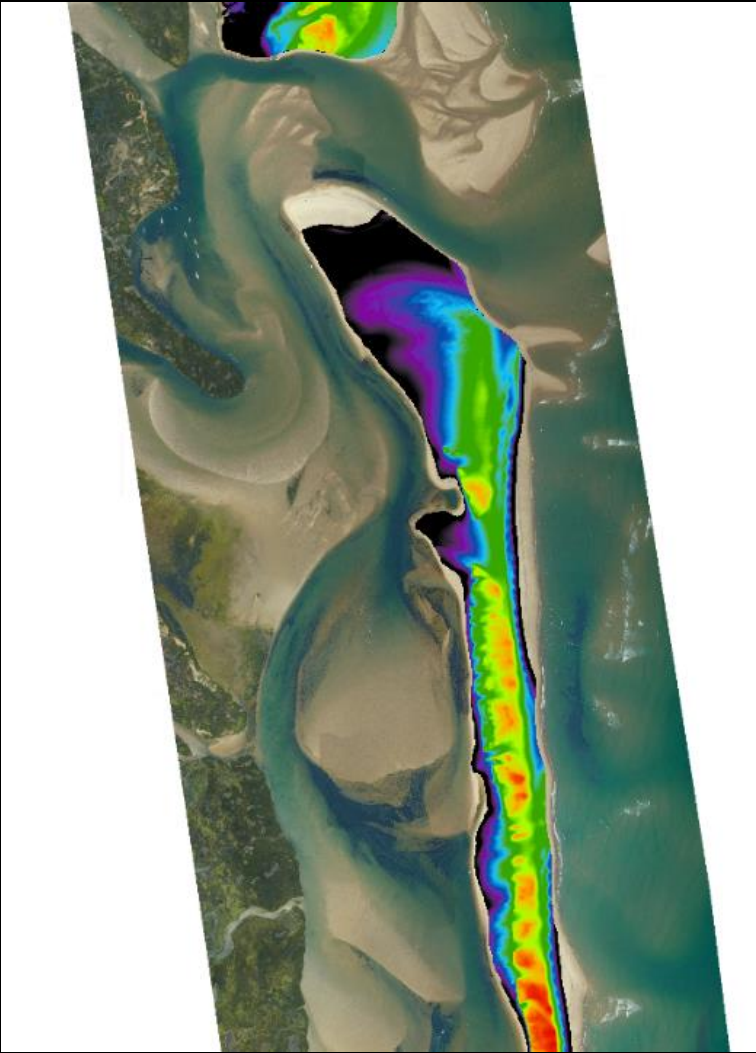
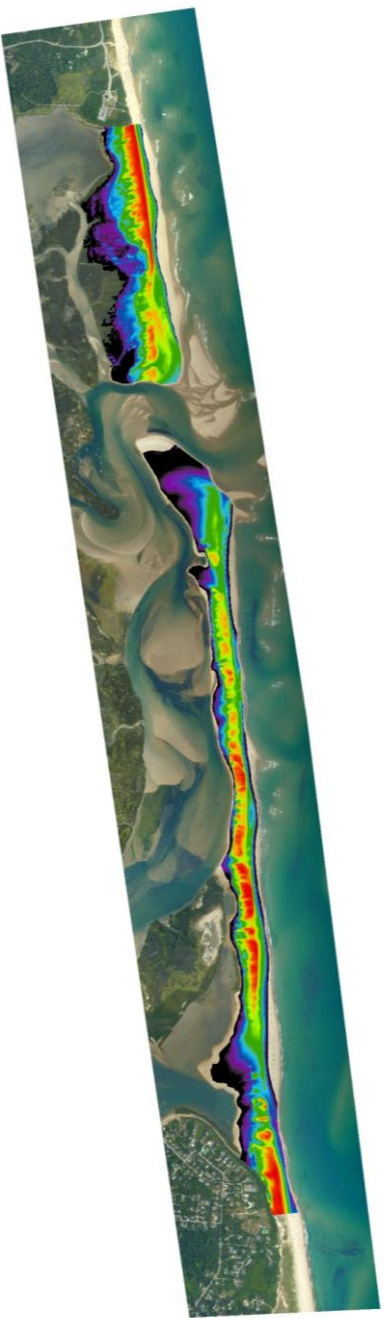
Deposition



Erosion



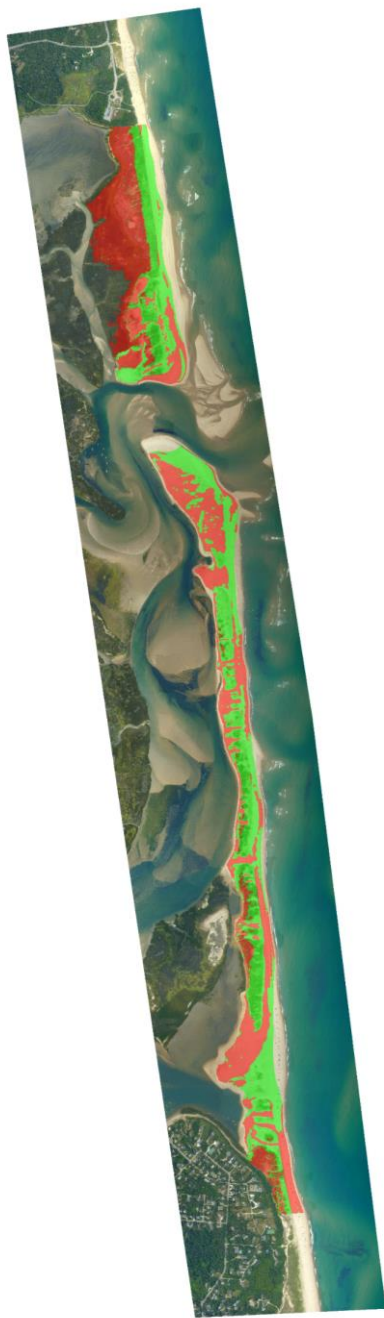
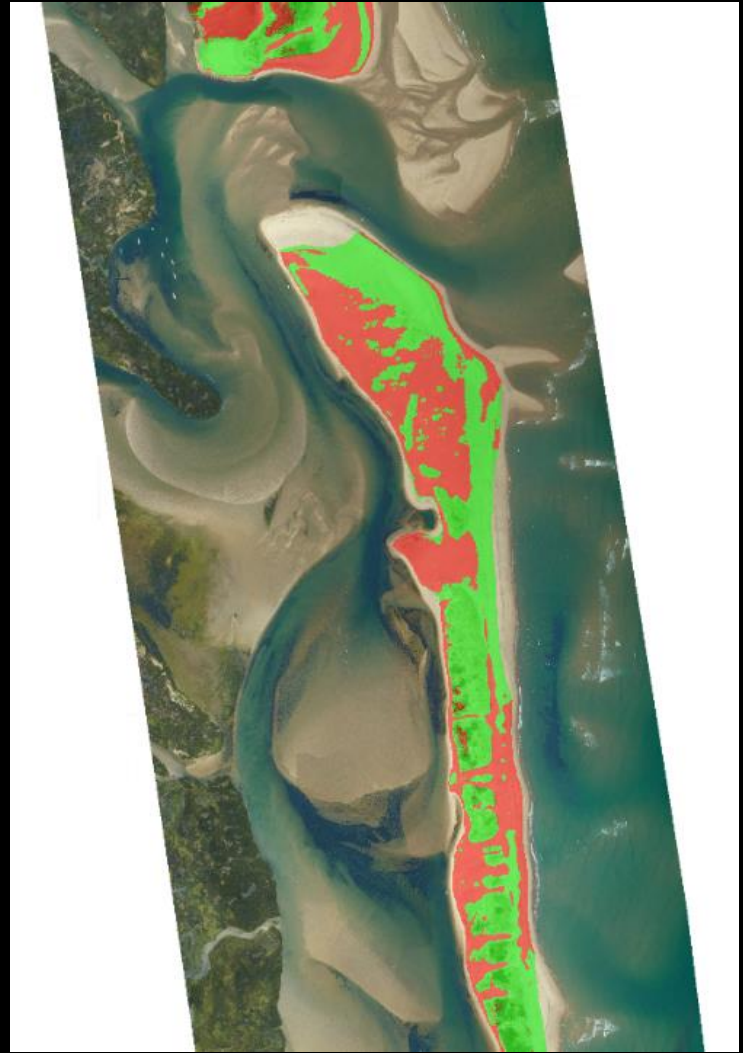




Deposition



Erosion



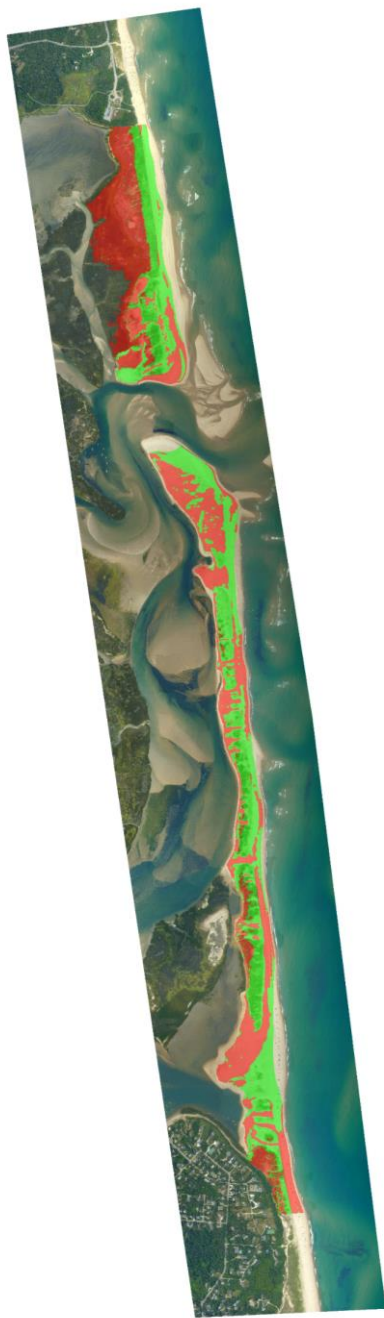
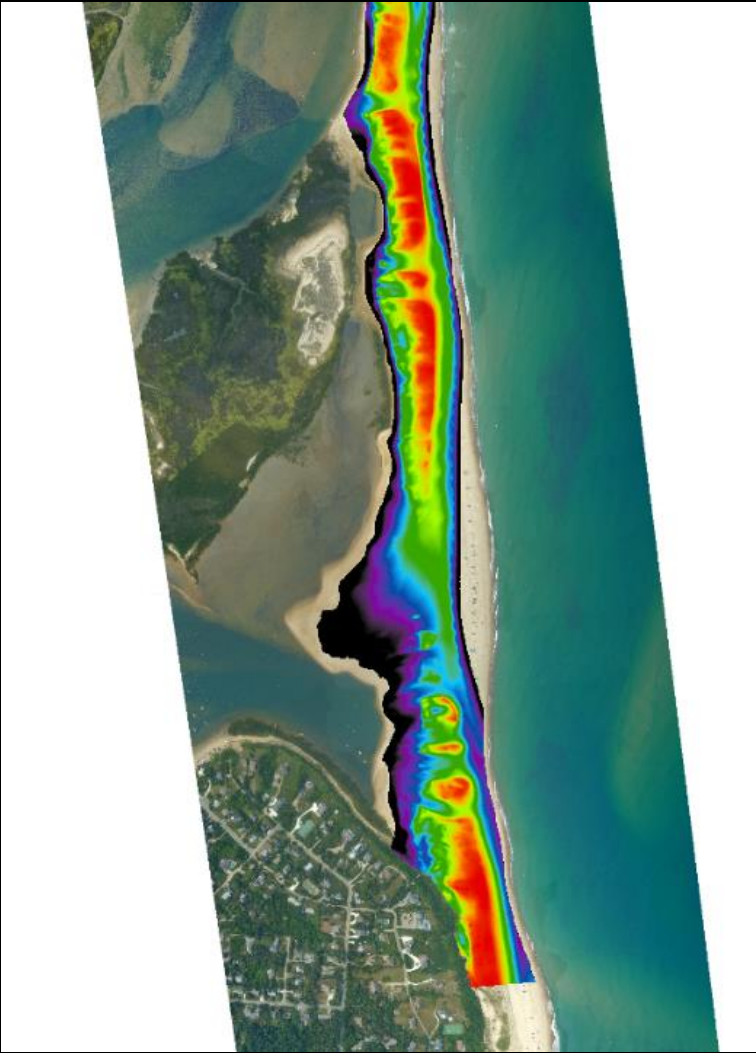
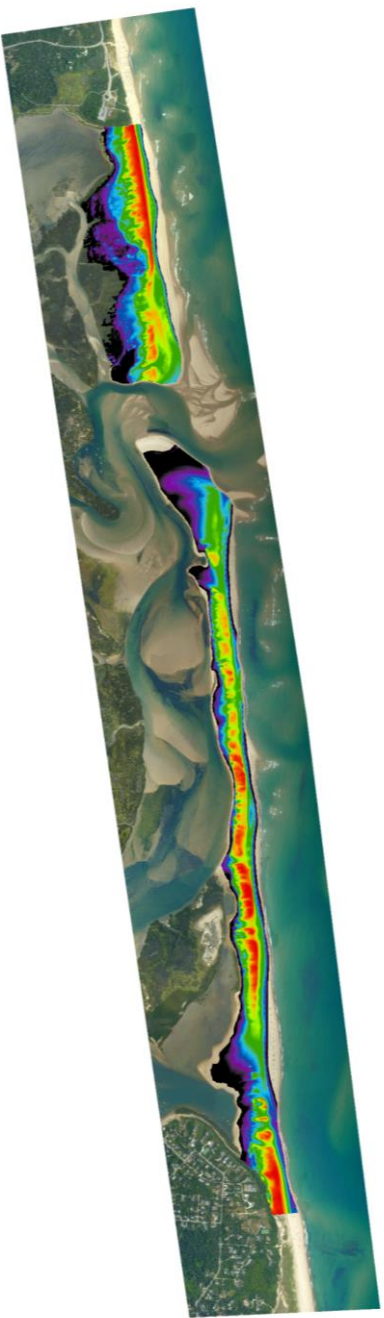




Deposition

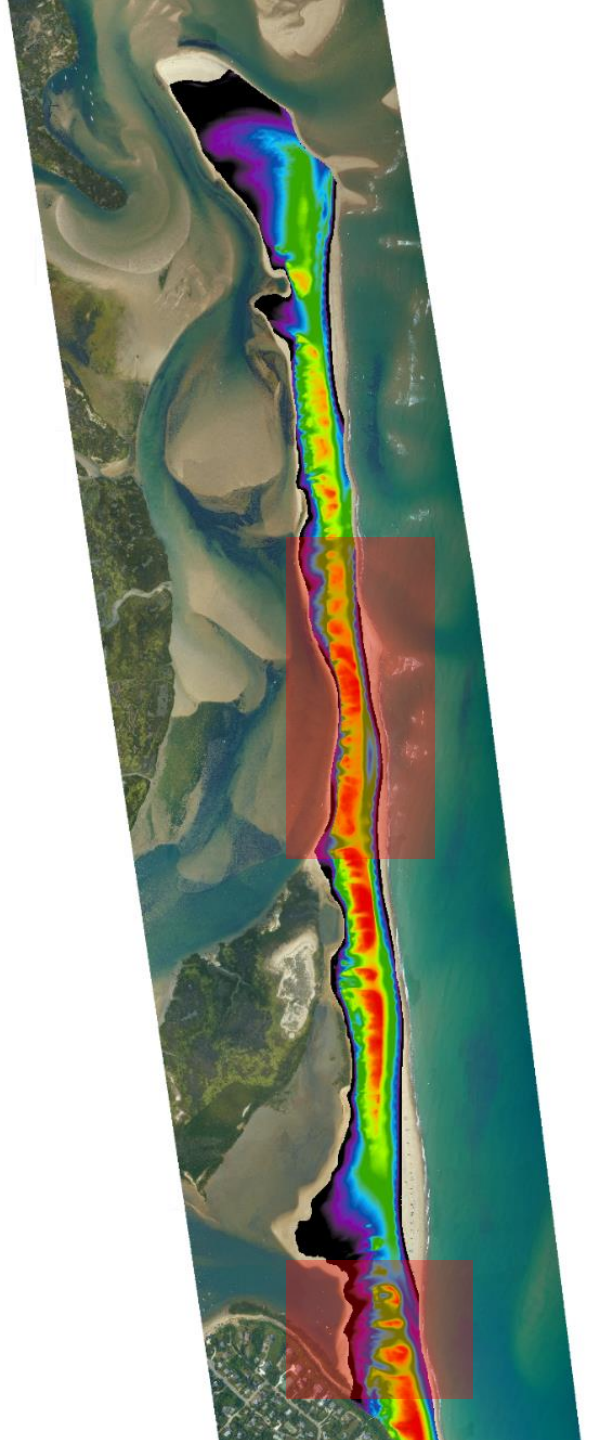


Erosion



# Future Barrier/Inlet Configurations 2020 – 2070

- Ingredients needed for Future Inlet Formation
  - Narrow, low-lying barrier
  - Basin behind barrier for water to flow in and out of
  - Event...
  - Water flowing out during low tide





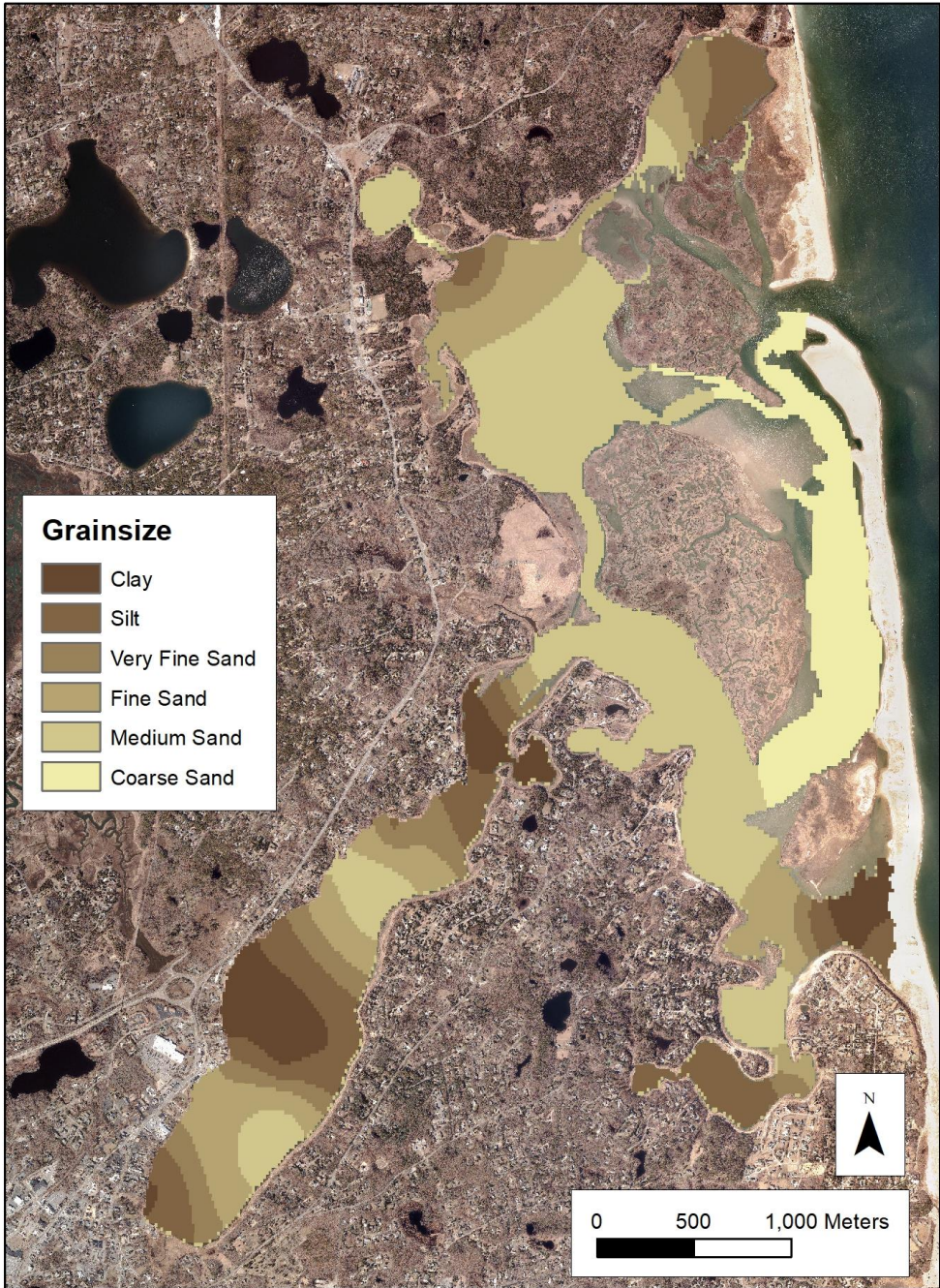
# Seafloor Habitat Study









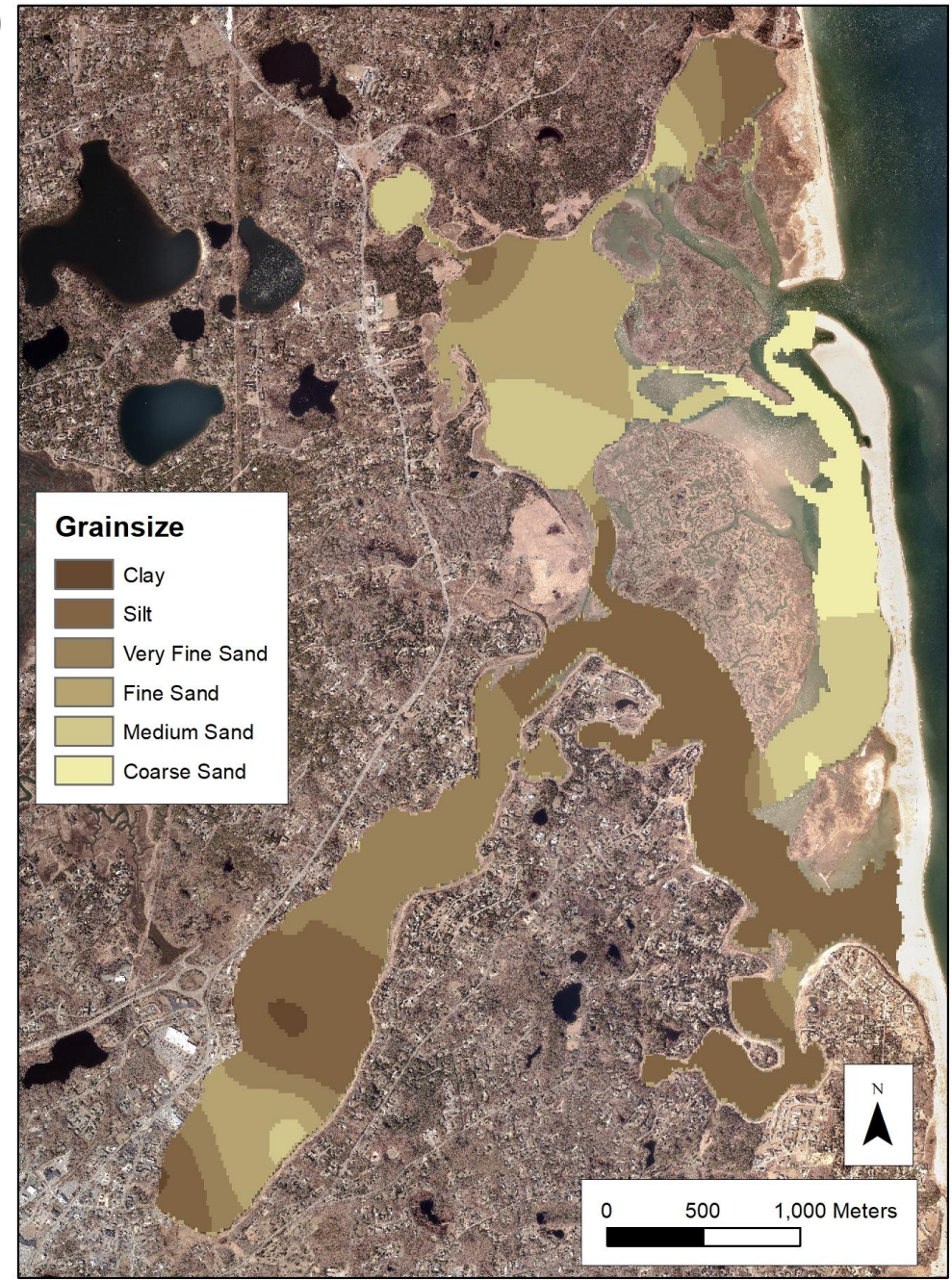


2014

2020

## CMECS Substrate Component

Grain size analysis of  
25 samples







2014

2020

## CMECS Geoform Component







2014

2020

## CMECS Biotic Component

Benthic invertebrate samples from 25 stations





	2014
Diversity	75
Abundance	38,242
Most abundant species	Corophium
Most diverse station	Station 6
Most abundant station	Station 11

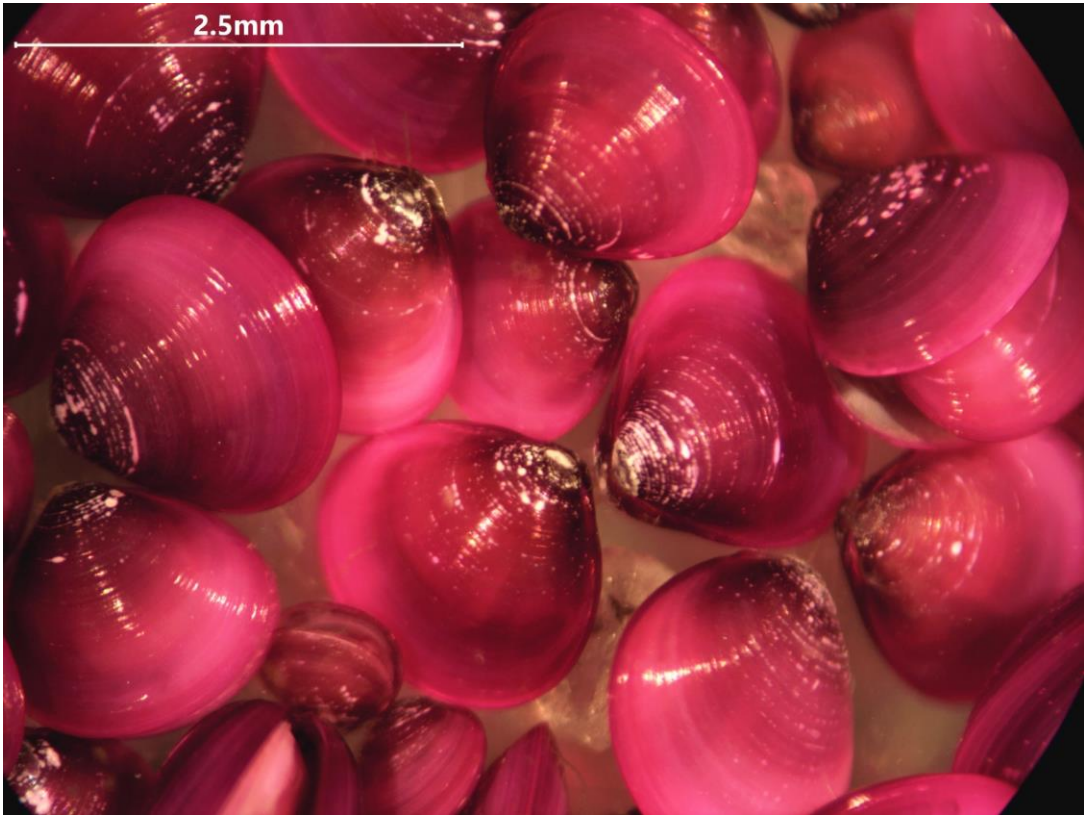
CMECS Biotic  
Component



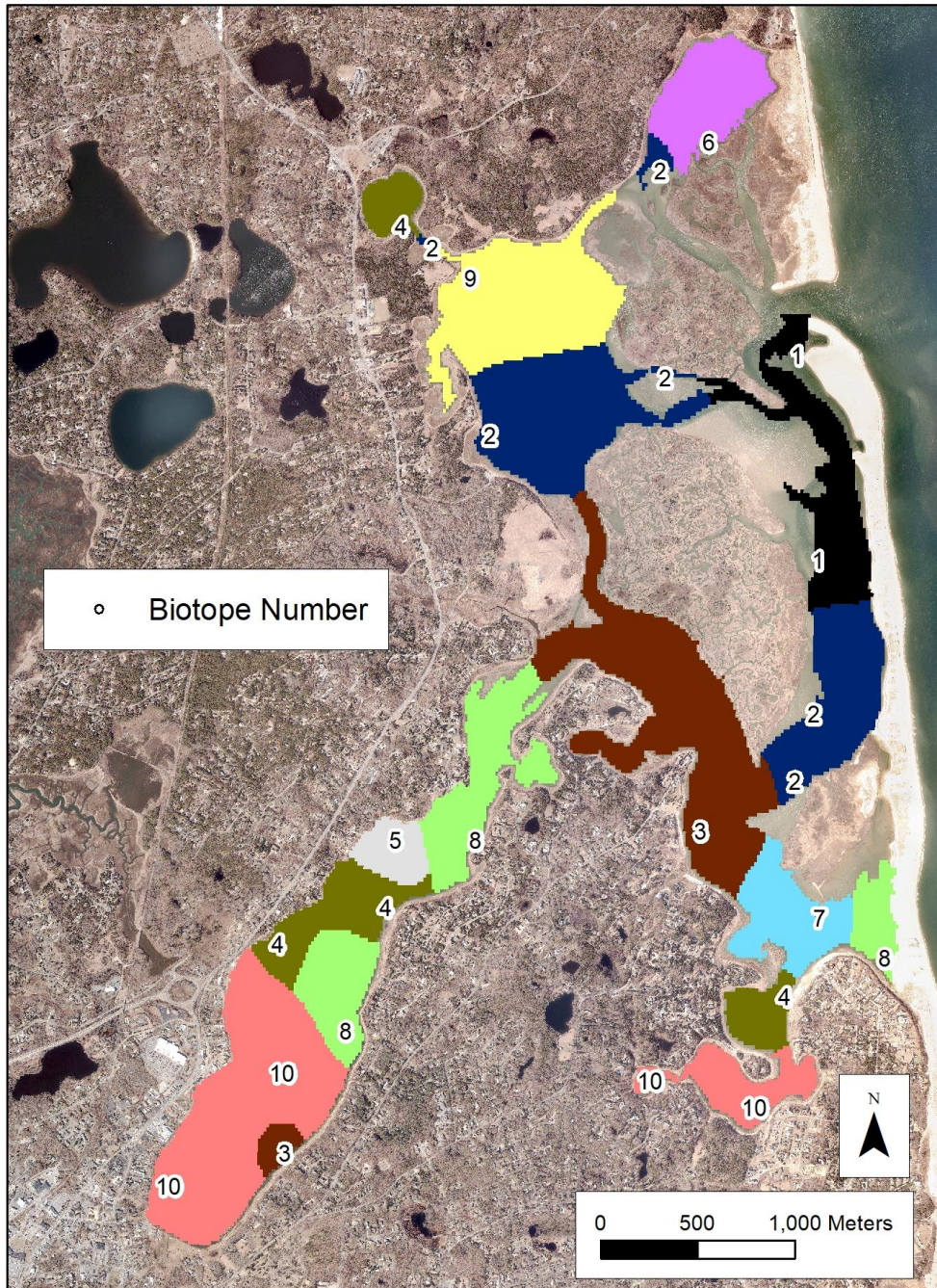


	2014	2020
Diversity	75	78
Abundance	38,242	10,427
Most abundant species	Corophium	<i>Gemma gemma</i>
Most diverse station	Station 6	Stations 5 and 8
Most abundant station	Station 11	Station 14

CMECS Biotic  
Component







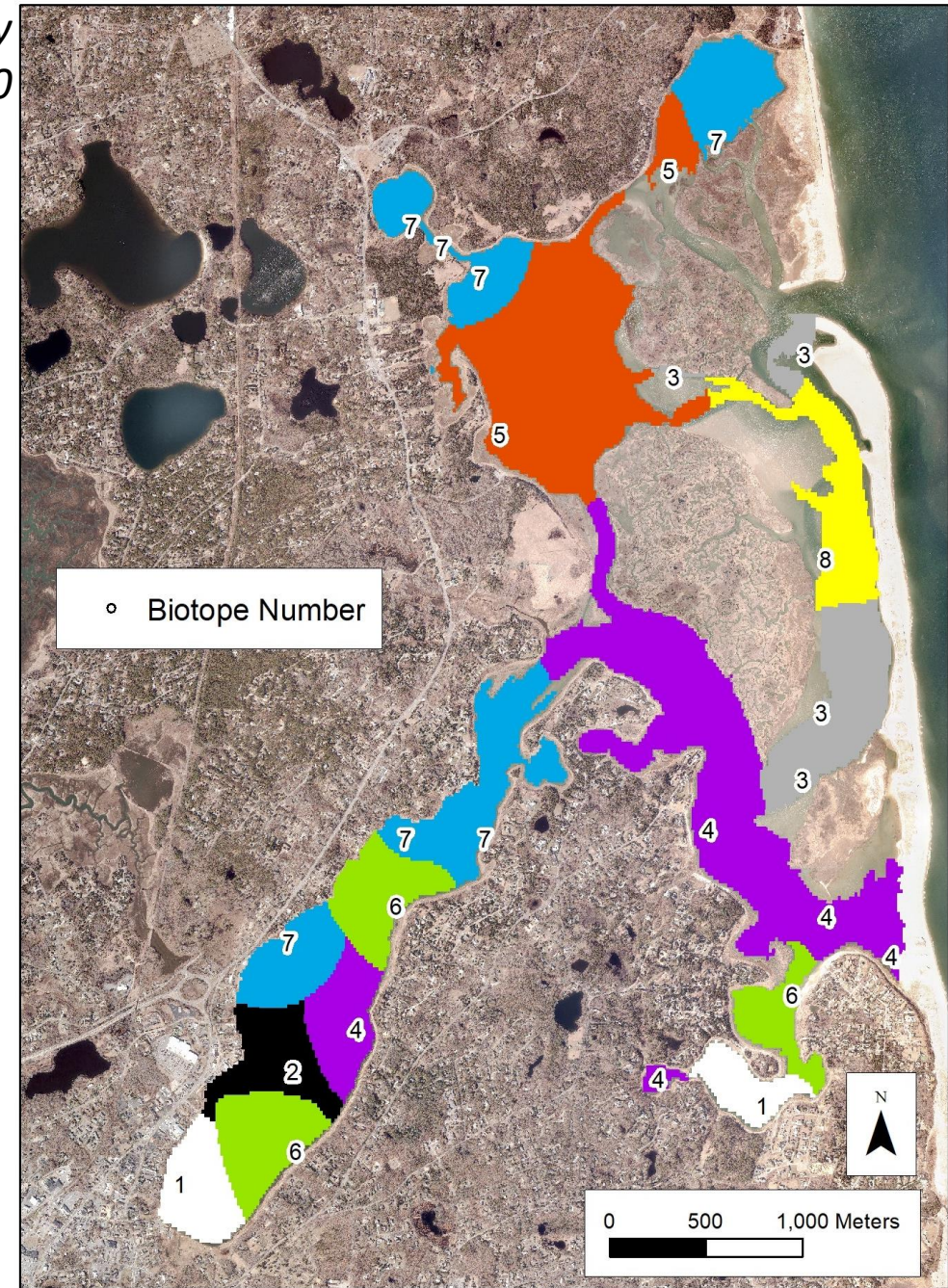
2014

Preliminary  
2020

## CMECS Biotopes

Are calculated based  
on grain size,  
geoforms and  
biological data.

This year we added  
video data – results  
coming soon







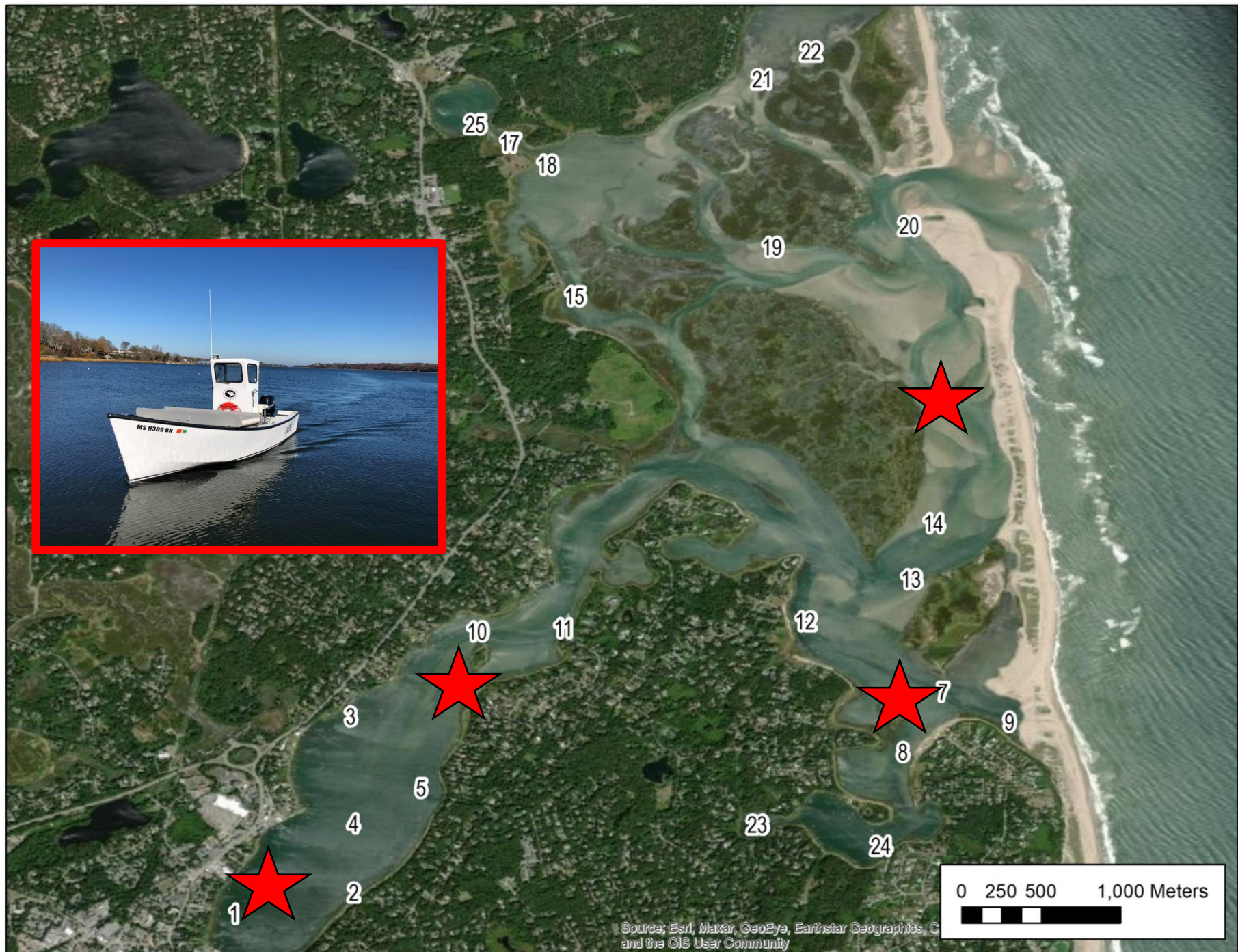
Featherduster worms,  
bristle worms and  
Amphipods



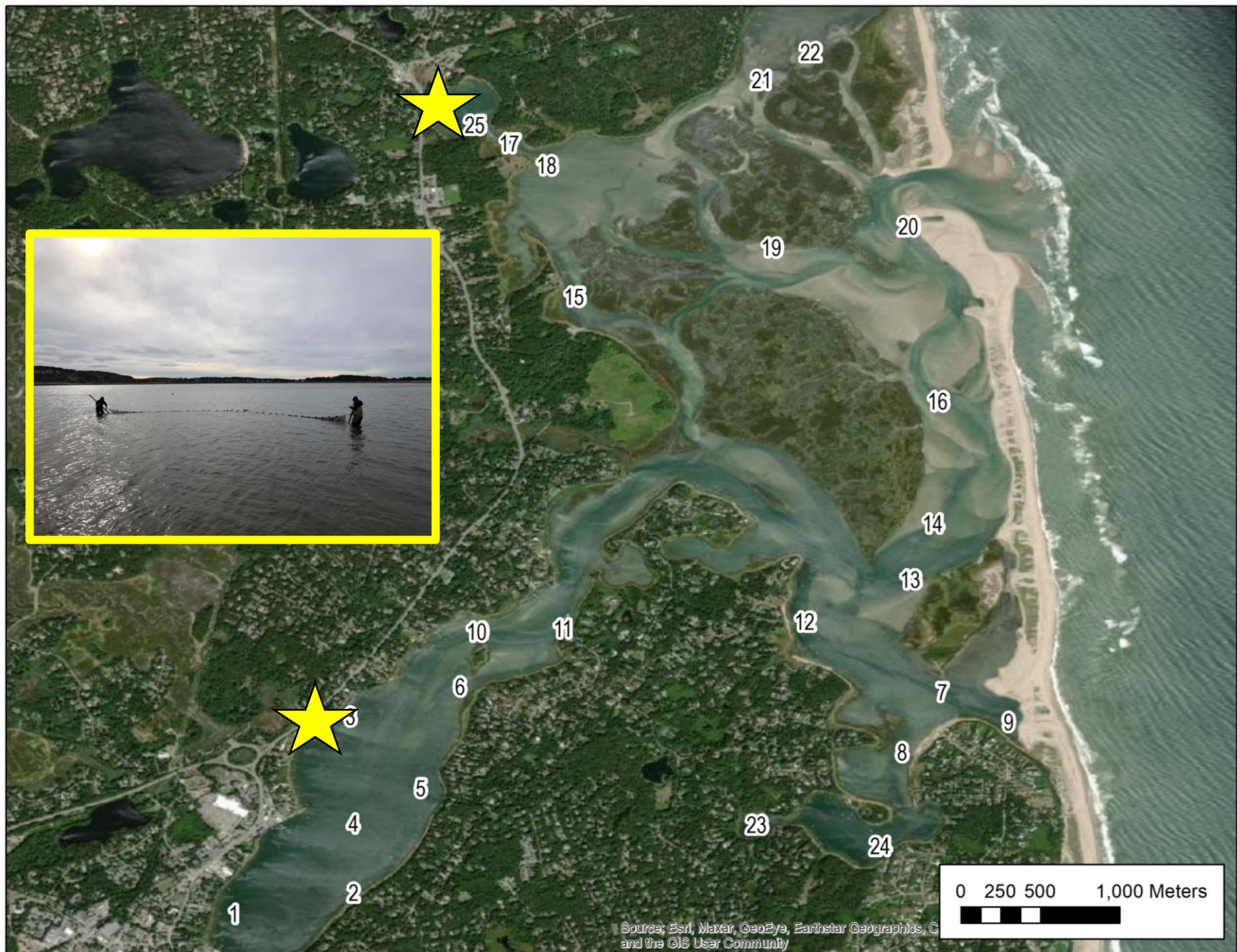
# Finfish Study







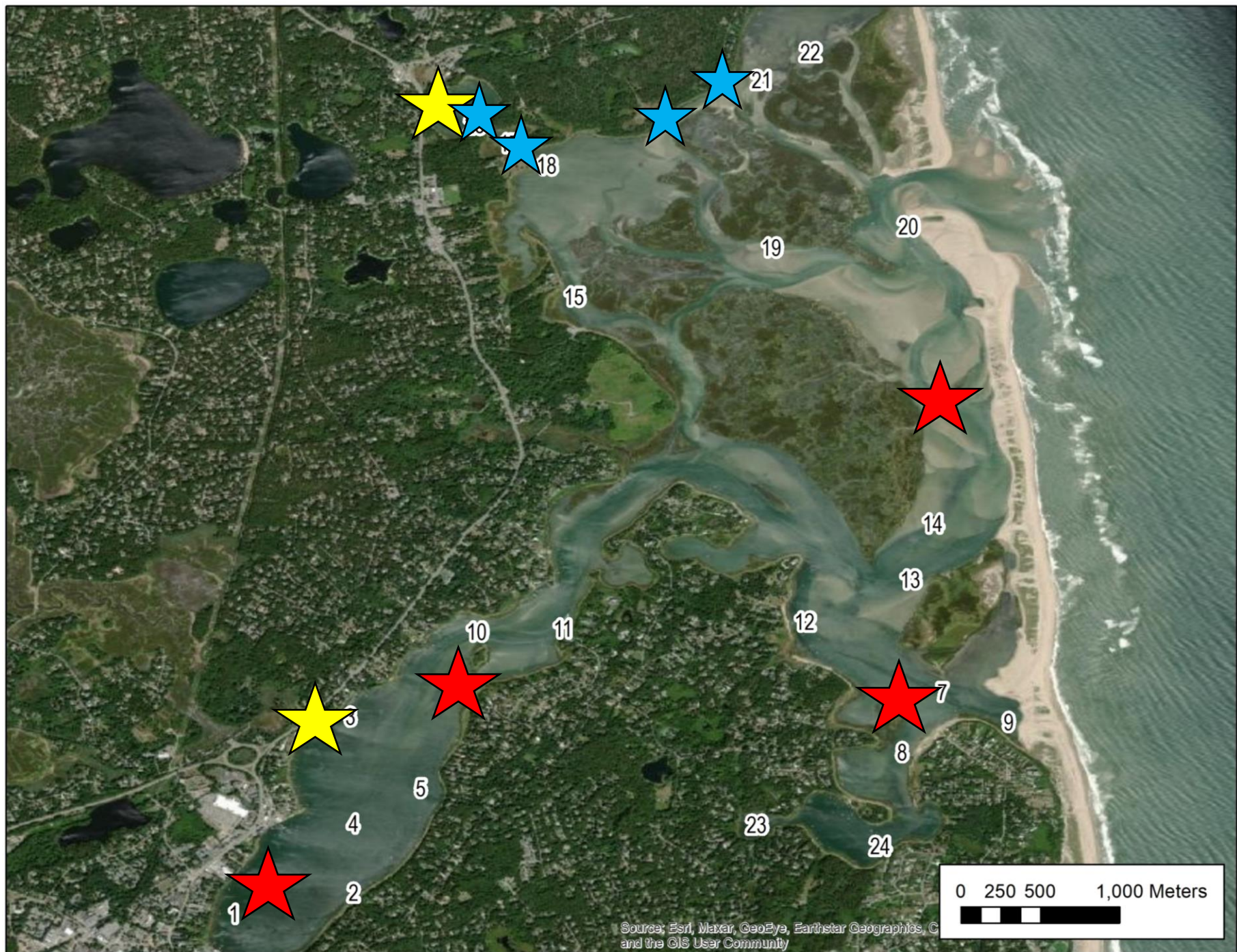




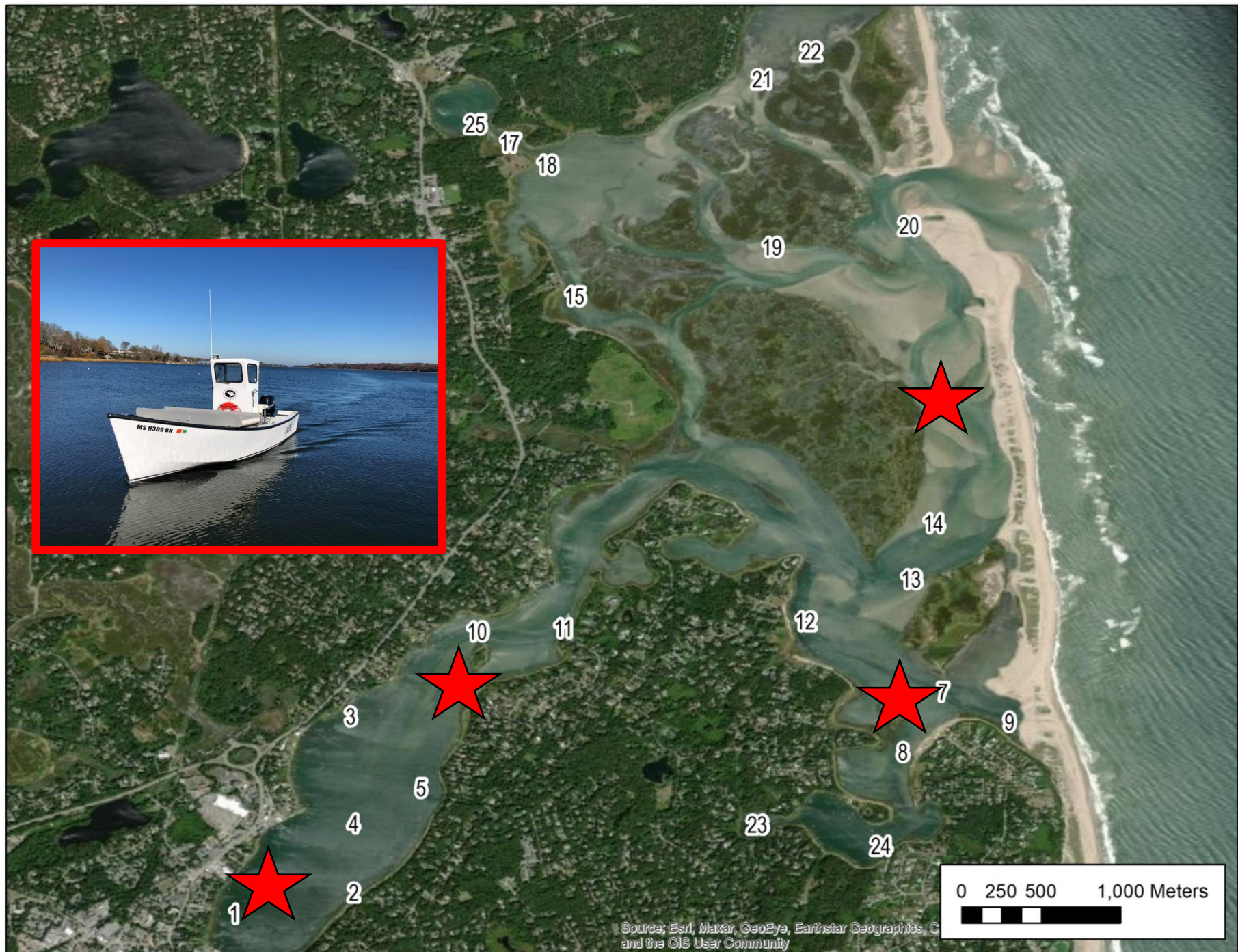




















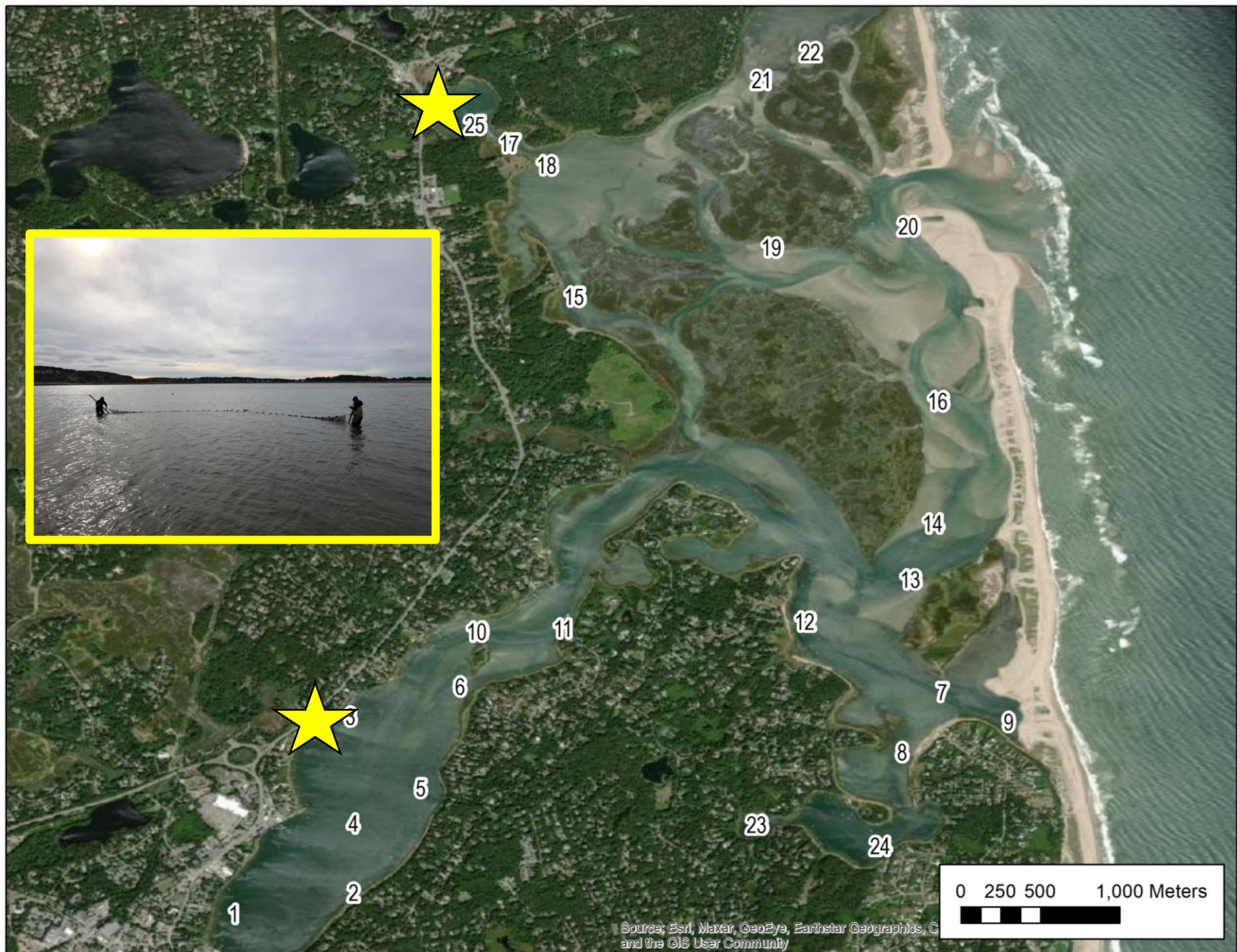
























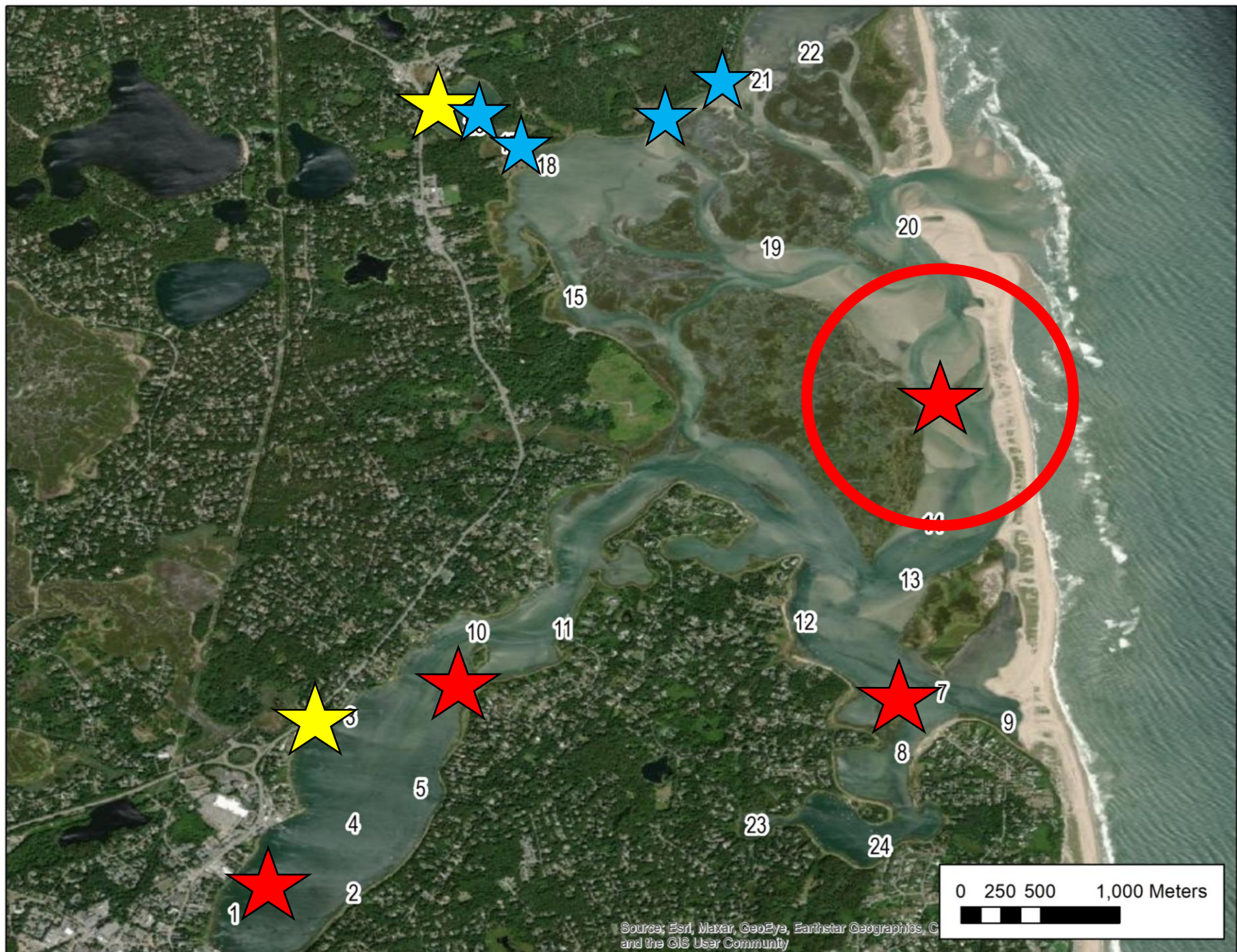








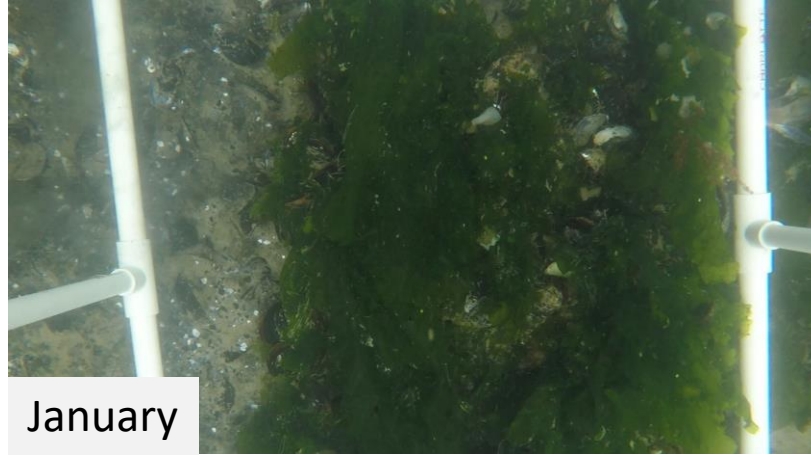








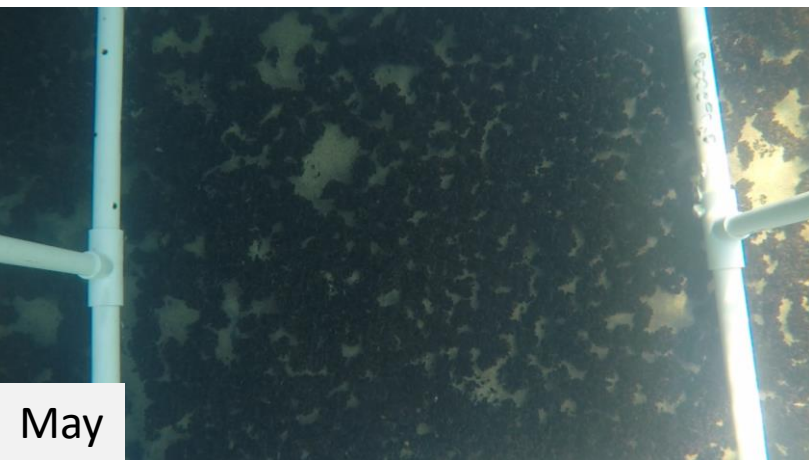
November



January



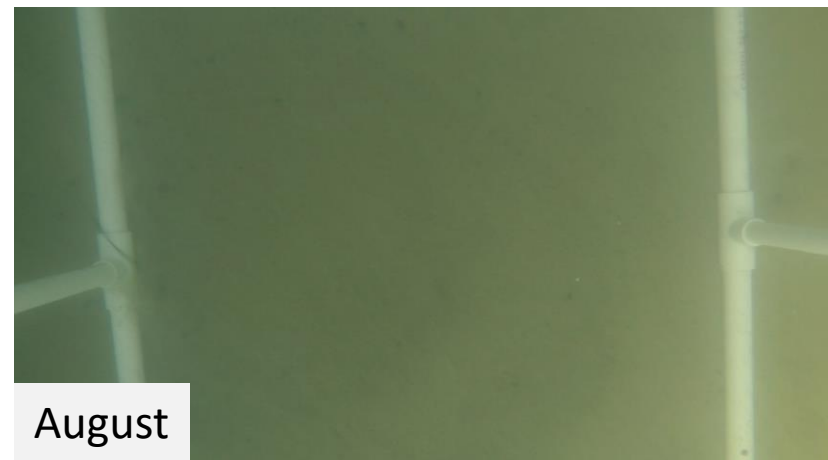
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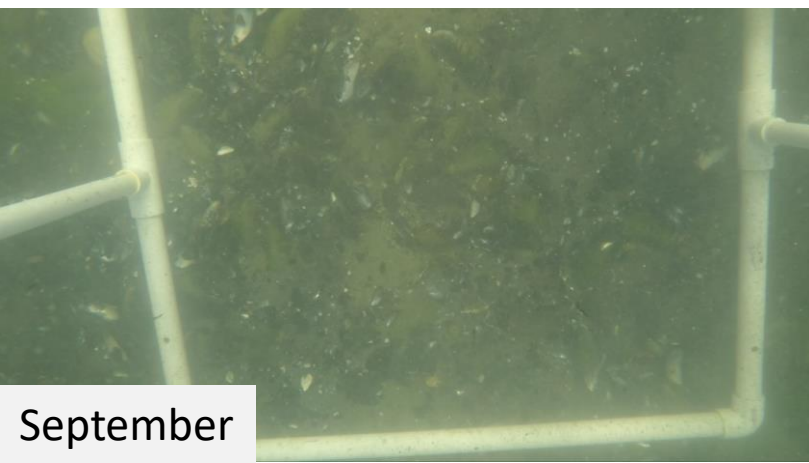
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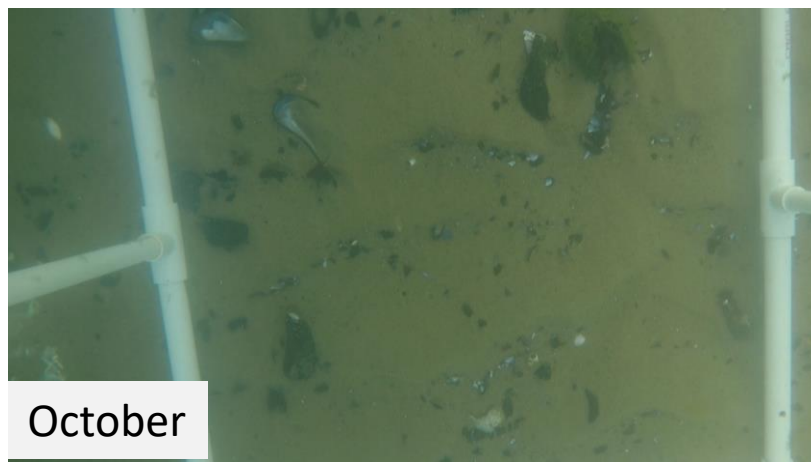
July



August



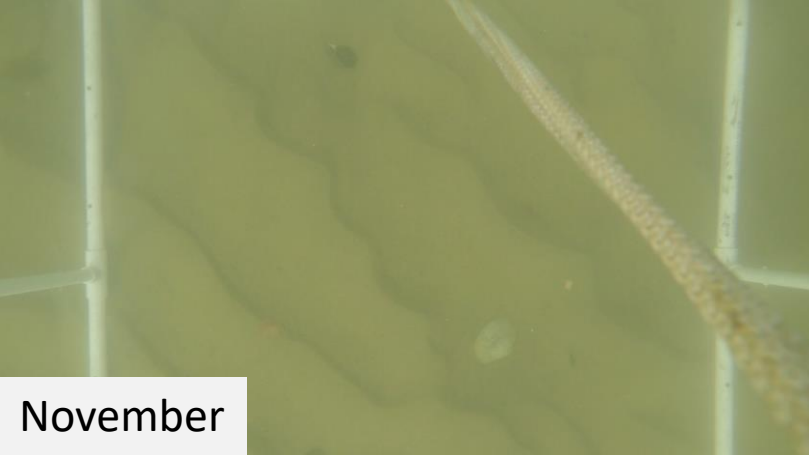
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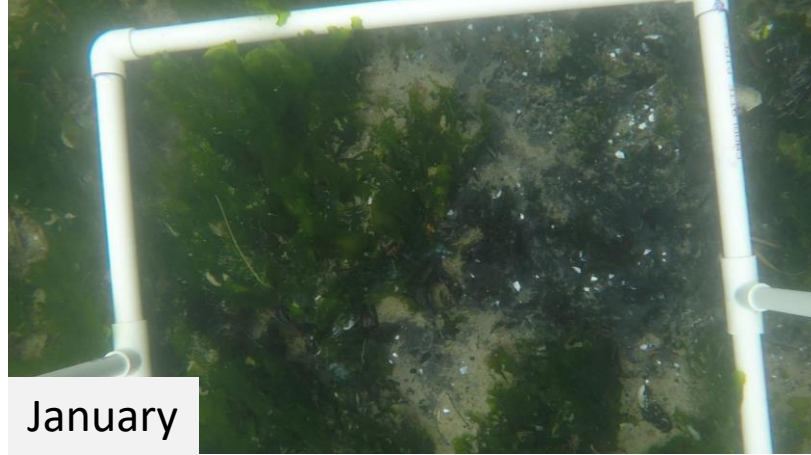
October

Station 16





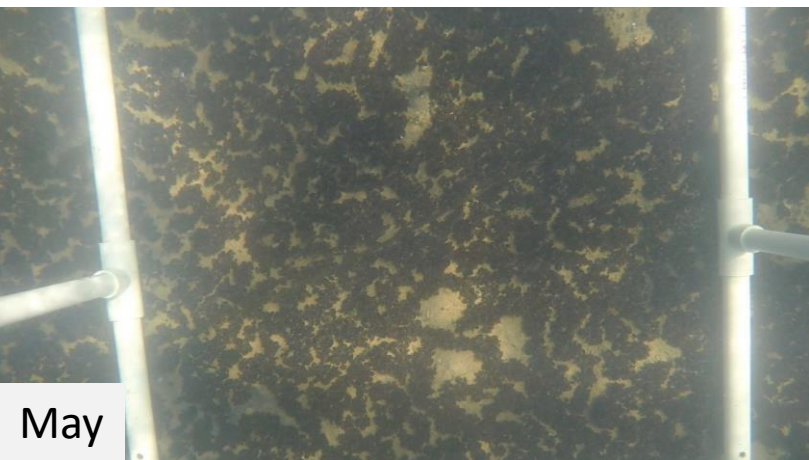
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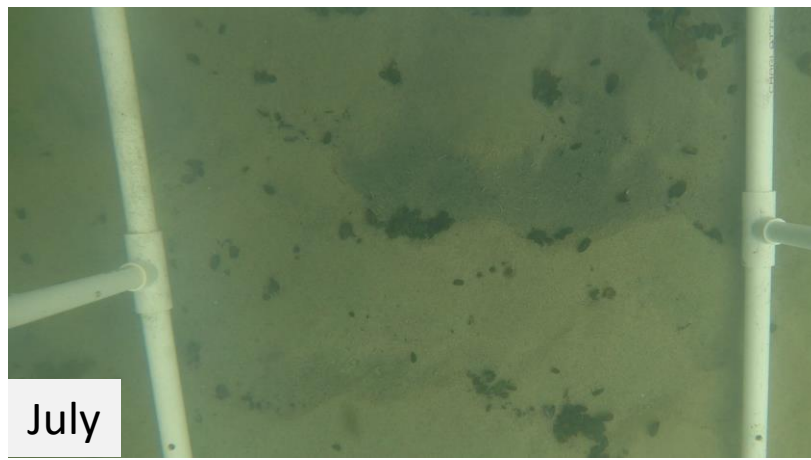
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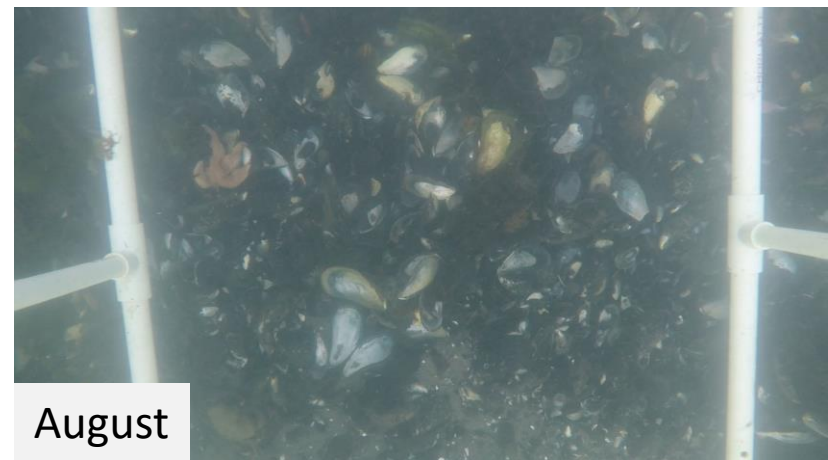
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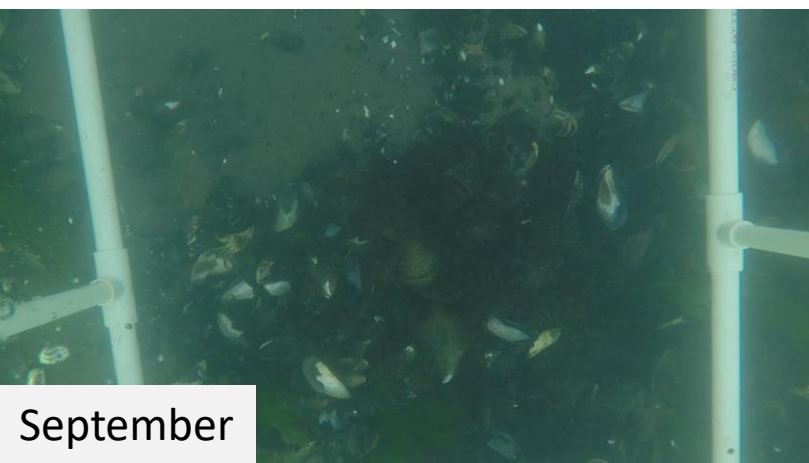
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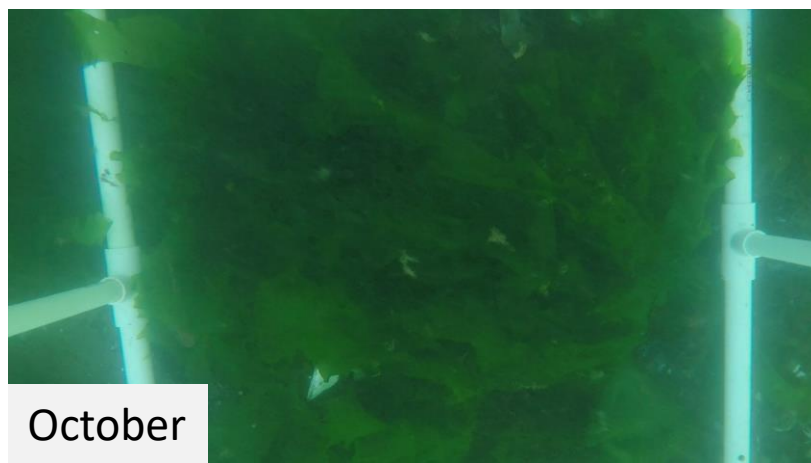
July



August



September



October

Station 16











